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ALBANIA. 6 Jan.—Note to Balkans Commission (*see page 22*).

ANTARCTIC CONTINENT. Expedition (*see Australia*).

AUSTRALIA. 30 Dec.—The Government took over responsibility for the control of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan.

4 Jan.—It was learned that the National Antarctic Expedition had been able to land all its heavy stores, including a bulldozer, and about 50 tons of lighter stores and 200 drums of oil, on Heard Island.

AUSTRIA. 2 Jan.—A bilateral agreement with the U.S.A. providing for aid under the U.S. Interim Aid programme was signed in Vienna. The U.S. authorities there afterwards issued a statement saying that the following goods would be delivered at once: 45,000 tons of wheat, 3,000 tons of fat, 5,000 tons of sugar, 240,000 tons of coal, and 'large quantities of soya flour, rolled oats, pulses, pesticides, and seeds'.

4 Jan.—A statement issued by the Minister of the Interior gave details of a widespread Nazi underground organization, a large number of ringleaders of which had been arrested during the past week. Illegal gatherings had been held in ski-ing huts and tourist hostels, and propaganda had been made though an ex-servicemen's legion. Investigations were continuing with the assistance of the State political police.

5 Jan.—The Minister of the Interior, Herr Helmer, issued a statement promising that all concerned in the Nazi conspiracy should be

ruthlessly punished by emergency courts. The full list of arrested Nazis was published showing that most of them had held commissions in the Wehrmacht and had recently been registered as students at various universities.

B.A.F.S.V. called in (*see Germany*).

**BRAZIL.** 7 *Jan.*—The Chamber approved by 169 votes to 74 the Bill, already passed by the Senate, to expel the Communist members and also Communist representatives in State and municipal assemblies throughout the country.

**BULGARIA.** 5 *Jan.*—It was announced that the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria had decided to elevate their respective envoys to the rank of ambassador.

**BURMA.** 23 *Dec.*—Dr Ba Maw was released after being held for five months following the assassination of U Aung San and other Cabinet Ministers. No charge was brought against him (*see III, p. 426*).

30 *Dec.*—Sentence of death was passed by the Rangoon special tribunal on all nine of the accused in connection with the assassination of U Aung San and other members of the Cabinet on 19 July. Maung Soe, Thet Hnin, Maung Sein, and Yan Gyi Aung were found guilty of murder, and U Saw, Thu Kha, Khin Maung Yin, Maung Ni, and Hmon Gyi of abetment of murder (*see III, pp. 394, 451*).

4 *Jan.*—Sir Hubert Rance, the last British Governor, ceremonially handed over authority to the first President of the Republic, Sao Shwe Thaik, and then sailed out of the country in the cruiser 'Birmingham'. Ceremony in London (*see Great Britain*).

**CANADA.** 26 *Dec.*—In a review on foreign trade the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr MacKinnon, said that the flow of Canadian exports would have to be more evenly balanced between hard and soft currency countries so that Canada's international obligations might be kept within the limits of her capacities. He considered the prospect was hopeful of financing some part of Canadian exports to Europe under the Marshall plan.

6 *Jan.*—It was announced that the U.S.A. and Canada had exchanged Notes providing for continued protection of the fur seal herd of the North Pacific until a permanent convention could be arranged in place of that signed in 1911 by the U.S.A., Great Britain, Japan, and Russia, and abrogated in 1941 by Japan.

8 *Jan.*—The Minister of Finance, Mr Abbott, announced that the Government had signed an agreement with the U.S.A. covering a credit for 300 m. U.S. dollars. The agreement, negotiated through the Export-Import Bank, provided that half the funds be used for the purchase of U.S. machinery and equipment and the rest for essential raw materials. Amounts borrowed under the credit would be paid in three approximately equal instalments at the end of 3, 4, and 5 years, at an interest rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

CHINA. 23 Dec.—Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek held a conference of senior military commanders in Nanking in view of the critical situation in Manchuria, the greater part of which was in Communist hands as the result of a new offensive, except for Changchun, Kirin, Mukden, and a few other towns along the main lines. Mukden was reported as completely isolated and gravely threatened by Communist penetration.

26 Dec.—The new Constitution came into force.

Heavy fighting was reported around Hsinmintun, to the west of Mukden.

2 Jan.—It was learned that the Government had imposed a temporary surtax of 45 per cent on dutiable imports, except for some kinds of grain, coal, and liquid fuel.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 22 Dec.—A trade agreement was signed with the Netherlands providing for an increase in the annual exchange of goods from 3,500 m. Crowns to 5,500 m. Crowns.

EGYPT. 5 Jan.—A new Anglo-Egyptian Financial Agreement extending the agreement of 19 June 1948 to 31 December 1948 was signed in Cairo. It provided that Egypt's sterling holdings would continue to be blocked, and that it would receive further releases of £21 m. current and £11 m. working balances for 1948. The British delegate undertook that the United Kingdom would do its best to provide supplies essential to Egypt's economy against payment in sterling.

The Arab Higher Executive Committee announced that it would establish a 'national administration over all Palestine' in February.

FRANCE. 22 Dec.—Note on the repatriation of Armenians (see U.S.S.R.).

23 Dec.—The Council of Ministers noted that the Viet Nam Government had declined to take part in a conference of all parties in Indo-China, but decided to continue negotiations with those prepared to take part.

The Assembly voted the supplementary military estimates of 9,000 m. francs, bringing the total estimated military expenditure to 244,000 m. francs, of which 39,000 m. was for the Army in the Far East.

24 Dec.—The National Assembly approved by 300 votes to 268 the Government's Bill for a financial levy and other measures to combat inflation. As amended by the Assembly, the Bill applied a levy or super-tax to all incomes above 450,000 francs annually, with remissions for shopkeepers and farmers, and for the reduction of posts in the Civil Service and nationalized industries by 150,000 during 1948. Civil expenditure would be cut by 10 per cent. Of the 150,000 m. francs which the Bill was designed to save or raise, it was estimated that about 30,000 m. francs had been lost in amendments.

27 Dec.—The Council of Ministers fixed the minimum monthly wage at 10,500 francs for 200 hours of work (500 francs less than the minimum demanded by the C.G.T.).

29 Dec.—The Council of Ministers passed the Bill providing for a

special levy and made amendments restoring to the measure much of its original form and detail.

31 Dec.—The Prime Minister, M. Schuman, in a broadcast, described the ways in which the Government were dealing with inflation after the evident failure of controls, which were 'sound in theory, but clearly no longer acceptable in a country too long wearied by compulsion'. He hoped that the economies 'which everyone demands but no one is prepared to undergo' would arouse fewer protests in 1948. He stated that coal production had reached new records, and that the 1948 harvest should be comparable with pre-war harvests.

The leaders of the independent trade unions, mainly railway, postal, Metro, and metal workers, decided to unite with the *Force Ouvrière*.

The Assembly adopted the Budget, totalling nearly 900,000 m. francs, by 365 votes to 183 (Communists).

2 Jan.—M. Schuman told the Assembly that, as the result of the amendments on the Bill providing for a special levy, the expected receipts from the levy had fallen to less than 100,000 m. francs. He said that in the circumstances the Bill could no longer be effective and the Government had decided to withdraw it. The aims of the Government were to find the resources necessary for reconstruction and re-equipment and to bring to bear a levy on the new mass of purchasing power. He declared: 'An inadequate Bill loses its *raison d'être*,' and therefore another Bill, the new 'text of conciliation', had been brought forward. The Government, 'conscious of their responsibilities, want to associate Parliament with it. We cannot accept either from a financial or a political point of view a weakened position. The country has a right to know that the Government has behind it a Parliament which accords it its confidence.'

The bilateral agreement with the U.S.A. for aid under the U.S. Interim Aid programme was signed in Paris.

Figures were published which showed that during 1947 the general index of prices, with 1938 as the base (100), passed from 856 on 1 January to 1,354 on 31 December, an increase of 59·5 per cent.

3 Jan.—A convention extending present French economic and financial legislation to the Saar Territory was signed in Paris by representatives of the Foreign Ministry and of the new autonomous Saar Government. At the same time immediate self-government for the Saar was approved by the Ministry and the title of the French Military Governor, Col. Grandval, altered to that of High Commissioner.

4 Jan.—In a speech at St Etienne, Gen. de Gaulle said that the economic salvation of France and the betterment of the lot of the working man lay in the idea of association. By this he meant that management, administration, and workers should themselves settle their conditions of work, including their wages. It was thus that they would see born a psychology different from that of exploitation of one by the other or that of the class struggle. Once the necessary reorganization of the trade unions had been made, representatives of labour would and should be incorporated in the State.

5 Jan.—The Government's second special Levy Bill was adopted by

the National Assembly by 315 to 268 votes after all amendments had been rejected in five divisions, on each of which the Government put the question of confidence.

6 Jan.—The Committee of the C.G.T. ended a two-day meeting with the passing of several resolutions, of which one proposed that negotiations should be opened with those who had withdrawn from the C.G.T. (i.e. the *Force Ouvrière*) 'with a view to their re-integration'.

The Council of the Republic adopted the Levy Bill by 160 to 109 votes.

9 Jan.—Letter from the Sultan of Morocco (see *French Morocco*).

FRENCH INDO-CHINA. 4 Jan.—Saboteurs were believed responsible for a fire at the docks at Saigon which destroyed 2,000 tons of rubber valued at £375.

FRENCH MOROCCO. 9 Jan.—It was learned that on 3 December the Sultan had sent a letter to the President of the French Republic protesting against the policy of Gen. Juin, the Resident-General.

GERMANY. 22 Dec.—Friedrich Flick, head of the steel trust, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for taking part in the Nazi slave labour programme and the plundering of occupied countries, and for collaboration with the S.S.

U.S. mission to find scrap (see *U.S.A.*).

The British Military Governors told the press that Britain would continue to seek Four-Power agreement on Germany and would 'take no irrevocable step which might make subsequent agreement impossible.' Gen. Robertson pointed out that lack of agreement had already compelled Britain and the U.S.A. to take certain steps in the bizonal area and further steps 'will inevitably be forced upon us'. The U.S. Military Governor said that the U.S. authorities would make one more attempt to solve Germany's pressing problems on a Four-Power basis, but if it failed they would take, with Britain, what steps they could to keep the economy of western Germany going. Gen. Clay declared that the economic fusion of the two zones could never be effective without political fusion.

23 Dec.—Agreement was reached in Berlin between British, U.S., and French representatives on exports of coke to France from western Germany providing for exports at the rate of 7.6 m. tons annually when the daily output of hard coal reached 300,000 tons, and of 8.4 m. tons annually when the daily output reached 330,000.

A Christmas declaration signed by 80 prominent Germans from the four Occupation Zones, including Cardinal Faulhaber, Pastor Niemöller, scientists, and jurists, etc., asked the Great Powers to lay down a peace that would show that neither fear, revenge, nor egoism were to mark this entry into a new chapter of history. It said: 'If the German economy is forced to remain destroyed, if the chance to earn a living through honest work is denied to Germans, if our people are not given a respite through the establishment of a unified political order, Germany will remain a dangerous source of discord for Europe and the world.'

29 Dec.—A Christian Democrat conference in Berlin unanimously confirmed their support for Dr Jakob Kaiser and Herr Ernst Lemmer, leaders of the C.D.U. in the eastern zone, whom the Soviet authorities had sought to remove from office because of their refusal to merge their party in the Socialist Unity Party.

4 Jan.—Lord Pakenham visited the British Zone.

5 Jan.—The current issue of British Armed Forces Special Vouchers was called in without warning and a new series issued as a measure against black market dealings and the illegal holding by civilians of B.A.F.S.V.

It was announced that by a decision of the Joint Export-Import Agency for the bi-zone, applications might now be made by German shipping, forwarding, and transport agents engaged in handling traffic and freight by land, sea, and inland waterways for resumption of their normal commercial functions, in order to assure maximum recovery of foreign exchange for the export of German services.

Denazification was ended in the British zone with announcements by the Governments of North Rhine-Westphalia, Schleswig Holstein, and the city of Hamburg, and by the Regional Commissioner for lower Saxony.

6 Jan.—The trial opened before an American military tribunal at Nuremberg of 21 former diplomatists and other Nazi officials of the Third Reich, headed by Ernst von Weizsaecker, charged collectively with war guilt.

*British Zone.* It was stated that the total strength of the Control Commission (British Element) was 18,607, or over 6,000 less than a year previously.

7 Jan.—The Essen trade unions put forward a demand that: (1) the Ruhr be treated as a distressed area; (2) food for miners come from separate sources and not be obtained at the expense of the rations of the normal consumers; and (3) an equivalent amount of foodstuffs be supplied in place of potatoes not received.

A strike of dock labourers began in Hamburg and some 6,000 were reported out. The Hamburg Senate urged them to return to work and promised to try to arrange for the distribution of the full rations.

The British and U.S. Military Governors met *Land* Premiers in Frankfurt and put forward six proposals to give greater responsibility to the Germans in the administration of the British and U.S. zones. The proposals were: (1) The Bi-zonal Economic Council at Frankfurt would have 104 members instead of 52. (2) A second legislative body, with 16 members from the *Land* Governments, would be formed to supplement the Economic Council. It would not be able to introduce legislation for taxation or spending, though the Economic Council might, in certain circumstances, levy taxes and would be given control over Customs. (3) A new executive committee, comparable to a Cabinet, would be set up, with six ministerial heads for finance, food and agriculture, economics, communications, Civil Service, and transport. (4) A High Court of nine members would be formed and would be the final referee on all disputes between the *Länder* and the bi-zonal agencies and between the



Economic Council and individuals or corporations. (5) A central Bi-zonal Bank would be set up and would be controlled by the military governors and owned by the *Land* banks, with power to issue currency and act as an accounting agency for import-export funds. Gen. Clay said he expected that the Bi-zonal Economic Council would be one of the bank's best customers, but it would not have any control over the bank's operation. (6) The Economic Council would take over the economic functions of the *Land* military governments.

Gen. Robertson said a British chairman would head the finance, transport, and communications divisions of the new executive committee and an American would be chairman of the other three—economics, food and agriculture, and Civil Service. The Joint Export-Import Agency would be merged with the Foreign Exchange Agency. British officials administering economic affairs, other than directors of policy, would be moved to Frankfurt, and the British and U.S. staffs would work together there.

8 Jan.—The British and U.S. Military Governors announced that their proposals had been accepted by the *Land* premiers. Gen. Robertson later told the press that their general objective remained unchanged—a union of all Germany under a government capable of governing—and that they had no intention of taking any action to undermine that aim. The Frankfurt establishment remained an economic and financial administration in which the other two occupation Powers were warmly invited to join. The Governors stated that their proposals did not include the British and U.S. sectors of Berlin since the administration of Berlin was a matter for four-Power agreement.

9 Jan.—Workers in Essen staged a one-day strike as a protest against the food shortage. Many miners and others engaged in the public services joined in the strike, contrary to the advice of their unions. A trade union leader addressing the strikers said that the extra rations of the miners were being maintained at the expense of those of normal consumers.

GREAT BRITAIN. 22 Dec.—Air Agreement (*see Peru*).

29 Dec.—Wheat agreement (*see U.S.S.R.*).

2 Jan.—Lord Listowel, Secretary of State for Burma, was appointed Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. The appointment was to take effect from 4 January when his former office came to an end in accordance with the provisions of the Burma Independence Act.

3 Jan.—*Attlee's Speech*. The Prime Minister, in a Party broadcast, asked his hearers to be thankful that in Britain they had freedom of debate. In Russia and the satellite countries of Eastern Europe the voice of criticism was silenced and only one view was allowed.

'A hundred years ago the year 1848 saw Liberals and Socialists in revolt all over Europe against absolute Governments which suppressed all opposition. It is ironical that to-day the absolutists who suppress opposition much more vigorously than the kings and emperors of the past masquerade under the name of upholders of democracy. It is a tragedy that a section of a movement which began in an endeavour to

free the souls and bodies of men should have been perverted into an instrument for their enslavement.'

Referring to the contention of Mr Walter Elliot that a re-statement was wanted of the old controversy between liberty and authority, he said that what was needed was not a re-statement but a reconciliation. For both authority and liberty were needed. He said that this reconciliation could only be achieved from the application of the principles of democratic socialism, of which the British Labour Party was the outstanding champion.

'I claim that here in Britain the British people, through the Labour Government, are giving a practical lead to the world, a lead which is needed to-day in order to preserve our heritage of European civilization, a lead which cannot be given by a Conservative or Liberal Government.'

Liberalism which triumphed in western Europe was never really accepted or put into practice in eastern Europe. To-day in eastern Europe the Communist Party, while overthrowing an economic tyranny of landlordism and capitalism, had renounced the doctrines of individual freedom and political democracy and rejected the whole spiritual heritage of western Europe.

'The history of Soviet Russia provides us with a warning here—a warning that without political freedom collectivism can quickly go astray and lead to new forms of oppression and injustice. For political freedom is not merely a noble thing in itself, essential for the full development of human personality—it is also a means of achieving economic rights and social justice, and of preserving these things when they have been won. Where there is no political freedom, privilege and injustice creep back. In Communist Russia "privilege for the few" is a growing phenomenon, and the gap between the highest and lowest incomes is constantly widening. Soviet Communism pursues a policy of imperialism in a new form—ideological, economic, and strategic—which threatens the welfare and way of life of the other nations of Europe.

'At the one end of the scale are the Communist countries: at the other end the United States of America stands for individual liberty in the political sphere and for the maintenance of human rights. But its economy is based on capitalism, with all the problems which it presents, and with the characteristic extreme inequality of wealth in its citizens. As a new country with immense resources it has not yet had to face the acute problems which have arisen in the other capitalist countries.

'Great Britain, like the other countries of western Europe, is placed geographically and from the point of view of economic and political theory between these two great continental States. That is not to say that our ideas are in any sense "watered-down capitalism" or "watered-down Communism"; nor that they constitute a temporary halting-place on a journey from one creed to the other. Ours is a philosophy in its own right. Our task is to work out a system of a new and challenging kind, which combines individual freedom with a planned economy, democracy with social justice. This task which faces not only ourselves but all the western democracies requires a Government inspired by a new conception of society, with a dynamic policy in accord with the needs of a



new situation. It could not be accomplished by any of the old parties, nor by a totalitarian party, whether Fascist or Communist.'

4 Jan.—*Burmese Independence*. Representing the Government at the independence celebrations at the Burmese Embassy, Sir Stafford Cripps said, 'After a long association we are parting company in friendship and with the best mutual goodwill. Burma is from to-day an independent republic, and we in Britain have done our best to ease the difficulties and expedite the processes of this rebirth of Burma as one of the nations of the world. We can all justly feel pride in this accomplishment.' Sir Maung Gye, the Burmese Ambassador, said that for the first time in history a great colonial power had willingly relinquished its dominion over a dependency. The people of Burma were grateful to the British Government (*see also Burma*).

5 Jan.—The report and accounts of British Overseas Airways Corporation for the year ended 31 March 1947 were published (No. 15 H.M.S.O.) showing a deficit of £8,076,844. This was attributed mainly to the multiplicity of types of uneconomic aircraft which the Corporation had to use, the delay in the delivery of Avro Tudor aircraft, the scattered and improvised maintenance bases which the Corporation had to use, development work carried out during the year, and the programme of services in which commercial considerations were often subordinated to the national interest.

Financial agreement extended (*see Egypt*).

Provisional figures published by the Ministry of Fuel and Power showed that coal production in the fifty-three week year 1947 was 199,700,000 tons or 300,000 less than the target.

6 Jan.—The Prime Minister of Iraq, Sayyid Salih Jabr, accompanied by Nuri Pasha as-Said, arrived in London for conferences with Mr Bevin.

7 Jan.—The text of the Anglo-Soviet trade and payments agreements was published. (Cmd. 7297.) The trade agreement consisted of six articles, and the first three of these related to the short-term arrangements between the two countries. The U.S.S.R. would make available to Britain in the eight months between February and September of 1948 450,000 metric tons of barley, maize, and oats.

The Government undertook to ensure the supply to the Soviet Union of 25,000 tons of light rails for narrow-gauge railways, together with a further 10,000 tons of rails from any further military surpluses which might become available in 1948. They would also facilitate in every way possible the arrangement of contracts with British firms for the supply of engineering and other equipment needed by the U.S.S.R.

The twenty-six items specified in two schedules of Soviet requirements included 1,100 narrow-gauge locomotives; 2,400 flat trucks; 2,400 winches; 210 excavators; 54 caterpillar loading cranes; 250 auto timber carriers; 14 tugs and 4 dredgers; 150 50kw. mobile Diesel electric generators; 24 steam power turbine stations (500kw.); £1,050,000 worth of plywood equipment; £400,000 of timber mill equipment; £150,000 of scientific and laboratory apparatus; 18 ball mills for copper ore

grinding; 8 ball mills for grinding apatite; 48 154kw. voltage transformers; 10 sets of oil purifying apparatus; and 300 100kw. electric motors.

The schedules specified prospective delivery dates for this equipment, and many of the contracts would be spread over three or four years. The British Government undertook to afford all possible aid for ensuring that the contracts between the Soviet economic organizations and the appropriate British firms for the delivery of this equipment 'shall be signed in good time and carried out by the prospective dates of delivery specified'. If the value of Soviet orders placed by 1 May 1948 did not equal one half of the total value provided for in the agreement the Soviet Government 'will have the right to reconsider its undertaking relating to the making available to the United Kingdom of the last 200,000 tons' of the 750,000 tons of coarse grains to be exported here.

It was also agreed that negotiations should begin immediately with the object of supplying to the Soviet Union wool, rubber, aluminium, cocoa beans, coffee, and other goods to be agreed.

The fourth article provided for a further meeting of representatives of the two Governments in May 1948 to review the payments position between the two countries resulting from shipments made and orders placed under the agreement, and from other financial transactions between them; and to draw up, in the light of this review, a balanced programme of shipments between the two countries. This programme would consist of further supplies to the Soviet Union of equipment of the kind covered by the preceding articles, together with oil-well tubes and tinplate; and the supply by the Soviet Union to Britain of wheat, pulses, pit props, cellulose, and canned goods. It was also agreed that representatives of the two Governments should meet thereafter not less frequently than once a year, alternatively in London and Moscow, to discuss trade relations.

The fifth article related to the amendment of the terms of the 1941 agreement under which the interest payable by the U.S.S.R. on the outstanding balances was to be reduced to the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one per cent, and the repayment of half the outstanding balances was to be made in 12 yearly instalments, beginning at the end of the fourth year and ending in the fifteenth year from 1 May 1947.

With certain exceptions the Government waived their claims for the repayment of the costs of all supplies and services to the U.S.S.R. during the war.

The last article dealt with shipping arrangements, having regard to 'the considerable expansion of trade between the two countries, which will result from the present agreement'. The two Governments agreed (1) to give their fullest support and co-operation in fostering the development of the shipping trade between the two countries and to refrain from actions tending to hinder arrangements to enable the shipping of each of them to participate on an equitable basis in the trade between the two countries, and (2) to grant facilities to enable their respective shipping organizations to engage immediately and thereafter periodically in direct negotiations in order to put these principles into

effect. The shipping organizations would meet alternately in London and Moscow, or as agreed, but not less often than once a year 'to consult in accordance with the needs of the trade'.

8 Jan.—Note on the Japanese treaty (*see U.S.S.R.*).

GREECE. 22 Dec.—The Prime Minister, M. Sophoulis, stated that the rebels were now using heavy artillery.

24 Dec.—The Minister of Public Order, M. Rentis, stated that a broadcast had been picked up saying that 'Gen.' Markos had formed a 'free Greek government' whose first move would be to establish diplomatic relations with amicably disposed States. The broadcast called the new body 'the first provisional democratic government of free Greece' and said its aims included the organization of a strong army, fleet, and air force, to resist any foreign aggression, and the reorganization of the Greek State 'on democratic lines'.

M. Porphyrogenis, general secretary of the E.A.M., broadcast that 'Gen.' Markos would develop 'especially friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the Balkan democracies'. He added that 'Gen.' Markos had been compelled to set up the 'government' 'because of British and U.S. Imperialism in Greece'.

Reliable reports gave the composition of the guerrilla 'government' as follows: Prime Minister and Minister of War, 'Gen.' Markos; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, M. Joannides, a former leader of the Communist underground movement; Foreign Minister, M. Roussos, representative of the Greek Communist Party in Cairo during the war; Minister of Supply, M. Stringos, Communist leader; Minister of Justice, M. Porphyrogenis, general secretary of the E.A.M. and former Minister of Labour; Minister of Finance, M. Barzotas, who took a leading part in the uprising of December, 1944; Minister of Welfare, Prof. Kokkalis, former Professor of Athens University and member of the 1944 resistance Government; Minister of Agriculture, M. Blantas, a Communist leader from Crete.

Some 500 Communists were arrested in Athens.

25 Dec.—Strong rebel forces, estimated at 3,000, attacked Konitza in Epirus.

26 Dec.—Wide-spread fighting was reported in the Albanian frontier region, where important strategic heights were occupied by the rebels, who still held the initiative.

The Government informed the United Nations of the formation of the rebel 'government' and of the attack on Konitza.

The Government protested to Yugoslavia against aid they alleged Yugoslavia was giving to the rebels and against its unfriendly act in retransmitting the broadcasts and proclamations of the rebel 'government'. The Government also protested to the United Nations.

27 Dec.—The Government revived the law passed in 1929 by the Venizelos Government dissolving the Communist Party and also dissolved the E.A.M., and all other Communist-sponsored organizations.

29 Dec.—The chief of military intelligence of the General Staff told the Press that the rebels were quite clearly receiving help from beyond

the frontiers. The General Staff had spotted hospitals for them in Albania at Koritza and Moschopolis, in Yugoslavia at Monastir, Skopje, Istip, and Strumitsa, and in Bulgaria at Petrich, Nevrocop, Pasmakli, Rouse, and Berkovitsa. Training camps for rebels existed in Albania at Nikolitsa and in Yugoslavia at Berkovitsa, Petrich, Malkograditse, Tyrnovo, and Pazardchik. A General Staff spokesman said that weapon dumps had been spotted beyond the frontiers in Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. He estimated that 35 to 40 per cent of the rebels had crossed the frontiers. Seventy-five per cent of light armament had been sent to the rebels from neighbouring countries and all the heavy weapons such as mortars, anti-tank weapons, and artillery. According to General Staff information the total number of rebels was approximately 25,000 men, forming 65 battalions; 34 were located in western Greece—where they were actually operating in the Mount Grammos and Konitza area—24 in Macedonia and Thrace, and seven in Thessaly and other areas.

The Minister of War, M. Stratos, on his return from the front in Epirus, stated that the Grambala range south-east of Konitza had been cleared of rebels.

30 Dec.—It was stated by the Ministry of War that the Konitza battle was developing rapidly and successfully. Greek troops were advancing to the relief of the garrison which had repulsed all rebel attacks.

U.S. on rebel Government (see U.S.A.).

31 Dec.—The Army relieved Konitza, and the rebels withdrew to the north-east.

1 Jan.—The rebels shelled Konitza from the heights north of the Aaos river, and harassed Army troops trying to erect a bridge over the river at Bourazani.

5 Jan.—It was officially stated that the U.S. Government had agreed to the use of U.S. aid funds for increasing the strength of the Greek national defence corps from 50 to 100 battalions, and of the regular armed forces from 120,000 to 130,000 men 'in order to combat the rebellion supported from abroad'.

It was stated that national troops from Konitza had driven the rebels from the heights of Lykomoron, whence they had been preventing the bridging of the Aaos river. The whole of the area lying in the angle formed by the Aaos and Sarantaporos rivers had been cleared.

6 Jan.—The national forces continued to drive the rebels northward from the Konitza area.

U.S. statement (see U.S.A.).

8 Jan.—Gen. Livesey, head of the U.S. military mission, said the Greek army had fought splendidly, and with the projected increase of their strength and of the National Defence Corps, which would relieve the regular forces from static defence duties, he hoped that the rebellion would be crushed in the spring or early summer. A further \$15 m. had been allocated from U.S. aid funds to pay for these increases in the armed forces, which unfortunately meant that works of reconstruction in Greece had been virtually suspended. He said that arrangements had been made for the Greek Government to purchase 40,000 rifles from Britain out of Greek funds hitherto frozen in London.

INDIA. 22 Dec.—The Joint Defence Council met in Delhi and considered matters arising out of the partition of the armed forces.

The Defence Minister, Sardar Balder Singh, announced the retirement on 1 January of the C-in-C. Indian Army, Sir Rob Lockhart, who would be succeeded by Lt Gen. Bucher, who would be relieved on 1 April when, for the first time, the Army would be commanded by an Indian officer.

Mr Nehru gave to the Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaqat Ali Khan, a formal representation of India's case on Kashmir.

24 Dec.—Insurgent forces, reported to be 10,000 strong, attacked troops along the line of communication from Jammu, 90 miles north-westward to Jhangar, a road junction east of Kotli and Mirpur.

29 Dec.—There was a one-day general strike in Bombay called by the Socialist and Communist parties as a protest against delays in conciliation and arbitration measures and against the general labour policy of the Bombay Congress Government.

Sheikh Abdullah told the press that he had reason to believe that anything up to 200,000 Pathan tribesmen and Punjabi Muslims were gathered in training camps along the Pakistan side of the border ready to invade Kashmir territory. He further alleged that Pakistan forces were using artillery from bases in Pakistan to fire across the border. He declared: 'If present conditions continue conflict between India and Pakistan is inevitable.'

30 Dec.—The Government informed the Pakistan and other Dominion representatives that it had decided to refer the Kashmir issue to the Security Council under Article 35 of the United Nations Charter.

31 Dec.—Indian troops were forced to retire from Jhangar to Naoshera, about 35 miles from Kotli. Bands of raiders, said to number over 2,500, made attacks on Naoshera.

2 Jan.—The Orissa Government stated that 30,000 aborigines from areas outside the State collected in Kharaswan and attacked the police, who opened fire. Some 35 persons were killed.

Mr Nehru, giving details to the Press in Delhi of India's formal reference of the Kashmir controversy to the United Nations, said that India had requested the Security Council to ask Pakistan, first, to prevent Pakistan Government personnel, military and civil, from taking part in or assisting in the invasion of Jammu and Kashmir State; secondly, to call upon other Pakistan nationals to desist from taking any part in the fighting in Jammu and Kashmir State; and, thirdly, to deny to the invaders access to and use of its territory for operations against Kashmir, and military and other supplies and all other kinds of aid that might tend to prolong the present struggle. He added that according to his Government's information every effort was being made by Pakistan to enlarge the scope of present operations. At least 50,000 non-Kashmiri raiders were operating within Kashmir territory and another 100,000 were in camps on the Pakistan side of the border, being fed, trained, and armed for future operations. It was obvious that no State could tolerate this sort of thing for long. Any country would be entitled in self-defence to hit at bases from which attacks were being launched. India hoped the

Security Council would take swift action and issue directions within a few weeks which would obviate the need for direct action. He said there was no immediate intention of attacking the bases in Pakistan from which the raiders were operating into Kashmir State, and India proposed to avoid taking action against these bases. But even if she were forced by circumstances into doing so that would not amount to war against Pakistan.

Replying to certain statements made the previous day by the Pakistani Foreign Minister, Mr Nehru denied that India had tried to throttle the infant State of Pakistan or force it to be absorbed into India. It was fantastic to say that the Government of India had consented to the partition of the country with the intention of undoing it or that it had tried to undo it. There was no intention on India's part to put an end to partition. The Prime Minister added that what he had previously said and what he still maintained was that partition was an unnatural state of affairs and that all manner of unnatural consequences flowed from it. It seemed to him inevitable that at some time or other the facts of geography and other facts would compel the two Dominions to develop closer relations in the economic and other spheres. These relations could not develop through compulsion but through friendship.

The fact that India had willingly arrived at financial and other settlements with Pakistan instead of referring these issues to the slow process of an arbitral tribunal was evidence of her good will. The settlements were generally recognized as being generous to Pakistan, and there was no question of their being repudiated now, as was alleged by Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan. What India had pointed out to Pakistan was that so long as the present circumstances continued it was not reasonable to expect India to pour money into Pakistan's coffers to help finance the invasion of Kashmir.

5 Jan.—A one-day general strike called by the Communist-dominated trade union congress in the province of West Bengal as a protest against the Congress Government's security bill in the provisional Assembly found little response from workers. Transport services, offices, schools, markets, and shops carried on as usual.

6 Jan.—*Kashmir*. Heavy fighting was reported from the Jammu front, where a force of 4,000 'Azad Kashmir' raiders were attacking Indian positions near Naoshera.

Note to the Security Council (*see p. 22*).

7 Jan.—Lord Mountbatten presided over a meeting of seven rulers, nine Prime Ministers, and other representatives of Indian States. They discussed the setting up of a rulers' privileges committee to discharge the functions concerning the dynastic and personal rights of rulers.

INDONESIA. 25 Dec.—The Security Council's Committee put forward their plan to reach an effective cease fire.

1 Jan.—It was learned that the Indonesians had accepted in general the United Nations Committee's cease-fire proposals.

2 Jan.—The Dutch representatives handed to the United Nations Committee a document accepting most of the committee's cease-fire



proposals except the political clauses. It stated the maximum concessions the Dutch were willing to make and said that if these terms were not accepted by the Republicans further discussion would be useless.

The Dutch Prime Minister, Dr Beel, stated that Holland reserved the right to resume its freedom of action if satisfactory results were not soon achieved in the negotiations with the Republicans.

4 Jan.—The Netherlands Prime Minister, Dr Beel, announced at a conference at Batavia with representatives of the autonomous states and special areas that immediate steps were to be taken to form an interim government in preparation for the establishment of a sovereign United States of Indonesia. The conference adopted resolutions urging the early creation of such an interim government, which should have a say in the employment of military forces in Indonesia, and inviting the Republic to join the United States of Indonesia. Copies of both resolutions were brought to the notice of the Republic.

IRAQ. 6 Jan.—Prime Minister in London (*see Great Britain*).

ITALY. 22 Dec.—The Constituent Assembly approved the Constitution by 453 votes to 62. It proclaimed Italy 'a democratic Republic founded on work' and also established the right of workers to adequate wages and to a paid holiday. It recognized their right to strike and to share in the management of undertakings.

Demonstrators clashed with the police at Canicatti, Sicily.

28 Dec.—The Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry met the Yugoslav Minister to consider the question of a Governor for Trieste.

Ex-King Victor Emmanuel died in Alexandria.

31 Dec.—100,000 bank clerks went on strike for higher wages.

1 Jan.—The Constitution entered into force.

4 Jan.—The bi-lateral agreement for U.S. interim aid was signed in Rome. It allocated to Italy U.S. cereals, coal, petrol, and medicines and also 250,000 tons of Ruhr coal, and oil, and minerals from other countries.

5 Jan.—The term set by the Security Council for the conclusion of talks between Italy and Yugoslavia ended without agreement having been reached by the representatives of the two States on the name of a candidate for the post of Governor of Free Trieste. Another meeting was fixed for the following day.

6 Jan.—It was learned that the Ministry of Defence had made an order retaining certain conscripts beyond their normal term of service as a safeguard of public order in view of the coming election. Some of the troops affected had demonstrated at Udine, Bologna, Milan, and Palermo and had to be dispersed by force.

7 Jan.—Further unrest among conscripts occurred and in the Rome area some 200 tried to stage a demonstration but were dispersed.

JAPAN. 22 Dec.—It was learned that on 9 December the Diet had passed the Economic Decentralization Bill, which aimed at eliminating 'concentrations of excessive economic power'. Such power was defined

as 'any private enterprise conducted for profit, or combination of such enterprises, which, by reason of its relative size in any line or the cumulative power of its position in many lines, restricts competition, or impairs the opportunity for others to engage in business independently, in any important segment of business'. It was believed that of the 93,000 corporations then existing in Japan fewer than 500 would be affected by the new law, but that those 500 controlled between two-thirds and three-quarters of Japan's industry.

5 Jan.—Following the publication of the report of its sub-committee on hoarded and concealed materials, revealing that vast quantities of scarce materials and goods formerly belonging to the Japanese armies had found their way to the black market, the House of Representatives set up a new and more powerful committee with wider authority to investigate all illegal transactions.

LEBANON. 7 Jan.—Police found quantities of arms and explosives near a synagogue in Beirut; two Jews were arrested.

MALAYAN UNION. 5 Jan.—Figures were published showing that the population in 1947 was 4,867,491, of which 2,130,493 were Malay and 1,880,452 Chinese. (The population in 1931 was 3,787,758.)

THE NETHERLANDS. 22 Dec.—Trade agreement (*see Czechoslovakia*).

28 Dec.—The Communist Party announced they would join the Cominform.

PAKISTAN. 26 Dec.—The Government announced that all regular troops had been withdrawn from Waziristan. The tribes pledged full loyalty to the Pakistan Government.

27 Dec.—Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan was sworn in as Foreign Minister.

30 Dec.—Kashmir question referred to Security Council (*see India*).

1 Jan.—The Foreign Minister, commenting on India's reference of the Kashmir question to the United Nations, said Pakistan had not been officially informed of the step but would insist that the United Nations dealt with the whole problem and not isolated facets of it. He alleged that India had refused to hand over the Rs. 55 crores, the Government's share in the cash balances, and had stopped even the slight trickle of military stores that were being nominally kept flowing in respect of Pakistan's share of stores. He declared: 'The objective of the policy of the Government of India towards Pakistan through all these months has been to punish Muslims for their temerity in demanding the partition of India. They apparently desire to beat Pakistan down to its knees, so as to make it sue for readmission into the tender embraces of India. In spite of all that has so far occurred, in spite of threats against Pakistan, Pakistan has still every desire to restore its relations with India to a cordial, co-operative, and friendly basis.'

Statement of India's case on Kashmir (*see India*).

2 Jan.—Mr Nehru's comment on the Foreign Minister's speech (see India).

4 Jan.—The Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, referring to the Kashmir dispute, reiterated his desire for a peaceful solution of all disputes with India, and recalled that Pakistan had previously called for outside intervention.

5 Jan.—About 70 people were killed when a crowd in Karachi stormed into a Sikh temple in which Sikh men, women, and children, evacuees from Upper Sind, were housed for transit, and set it on fire. The crowd subsequently looted Hindu quarters and set the Hindu bazaar on fire. Police cleared the streets and imposed a curfew.

PALESTINE. 22 Dec.—A ship carrying some 800 illegal immigrants was intercepted and brought into Haifa.

Disturbances occurred in the Jaffa area.

23 Dec.—A Swedish journalist was wounded when Arab snipers fired on a K.L.M. bus between Lydda and Jerusalem. Arab snipers in the Mount of Olives and Mount Ascension fired at the funeral procession of Mr R. C. Stern, a British-born Jewish correspondent, who was killed two nights previously. British police escorts returned the fire.

Sniping occurred in other parts of Palestine causing casualties. Two trains were stopped and robbed during the night by armed Arabs.

The Government stated that in the 23 days since the announcement of partition, 9 British, 128 Arabs, 109 Jews, and 4 others had been killed in Palestine.

Some 850 Jewish illegal immigrants, including 150 children, were trans-shipped for Cyprus in Haifa harbour without incident.

24 Dec.—There was fighting in two Arab villages outside Jerusalem.

26 Dec.—Arabs attacked convoys going from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv and Jaffa, and six Jews were killed. Among those killed in other disturbances were two British soldiers and a British civilian.

28 Dec.—Arab prisoners tried to escape from Acre jail but all except one were recaptured by British troops. A British sergeant who had taken part in the round up was afterwards kicked to death by prisoners.

Arabs attacked more villages, convoys, and trains.

Dr Moshe Sneh, a member of the Jewish Agency executive and formerly head of the Hagana, resigned, stating he would form an opposition party. It was understood that he did not agree with the executive's decision not to continue illegal immigration at this stage and favoured a pro-Soviet course in Zionist foreign relations.

A ship carrying 700 illegal immigrants was intercepted and brought into Haifa.

Terrorists attacked an armoury of a British Army camp near Tel Aviv, killed a soldier, and got away with arms and ammunition.

29 Dec.—In Jerusalem a bomb was thrown from a taxi and killed 11 Arabs. Two British constables were shot dead by the occupants of the taxi.

The military commander in Jerusalem prohibited the use of Jewish-owned taxis on all roads within the area of the city as from the following

day because of the 'employment of Jewish-owned taxicabs for indiscriminate murderous attacks'.

The schooner *Maria Giovani*, renamed *November 29*, carrying 688 illegal immigrants arrived under escort at Haifa where the immigrants were transferred to another ship and left later for Cyprus.

30 Dec.—After two bombs had been thrown by Jewish terrorists from a passing vehicle at a group of Arab labourers outside the premises of the Consolidated Refineries between Haifa and Acre, killing 6 Arabs and wounding 47, Arab employees inside the refinery rioted and attacked Jewish employees with pickaxes, tools, stones, etc. Before police and troops could restore order 41 Jews were killed and 15 injured.

31 Dec.—A British constable was shot dead in Jerusalem.

The *Pan York* and the *Pan Crescent*, with together about 15,000 illegal immigrants on board, were boarded by the British Navy off Haifa and conducted to Cyprus.

1 Jan.—Jews attacked an Arab village near Haifa, and 17 Arabs and 3 Jews were killed in the fighting. Twelve Jews and 4 Arabs were killed in rioting in Haifa.

A ship, *United Nations*, carrying illegal immigrants, beached herself at Naharya and the immigrants escaped inland.

Hagana announced that they had 'executed' a German and a Pole 'found guilty of collaborating with the enemy'.

2 Jan.—About 100 of the immigrants from the *United Nations* were rounded up.

Three British corporals were killed in street shooting. Jewish buses were fired on outside Jerusalem. An Arab constable was shot dead by another Arab after refusing to hand over his rifle.

4 Jan.—Jews dressed as Arabs drove a lorry laden with orange boxes concealing high explosive into a narrow lane next door to the building occupied by the Arab National Committee in Jaffa. The Jews escaped, and subsequently a heavy explosion damaged the building and the neighbouring central police station, a bank, and several shops. A first estimate said that 9 Arabs were killed and 71 wounded.

T.N.T. found in ships (see *U.S.A.*)

5 Jan.—The Arab-owned Semiramis hotel in Katamon, Jerusalem, was destroyed by a terrorist explosion with a loss of twenty lives. Among the dead were the manager and his wife and one child, and the Consul of Spain, Don Manuel de Salazar Travesedo. The Jewish Hagana claimed responsibility for the outrage, alleging that the hotel had been the headquarters of Arab terrorists.

A British army sergeant was shot dead by Arabs at a road block in Haifa.

'National Administration' (see *Egypt*).

6 Jan.—The Government issued a statement declaring that reports that the Semiramis hotel had been used as a base for marauding gangs and the headquarters of Arab youth organizations were entirely untrue, and the Government was carefully considering the situation created by the action of the Hagana in publicly claiming credit 'for this dastardly and wholesale murder of innocent people'. The High Commissioner

sent for Mr Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, for a discussion of the situation. Consular representatives called on the Agency of the Arab Higher Executive to express their grave concern at the death of the Spanish Consul, and to ask that consular immunity may be observed. The Jewish Agency expressed regret at the death of the Spanish Consul.

A British lieutenant was shot dead and a major wounded by Arabs near Haifa, and a British constable was mortally wounded in Jaffa.

7 Jan.—In Jerusalem Jews threw two bombs in front of Arab premises, killing fifteen Arabs and wounding forty-one. Police fired on the attackers and killed two men and captured three others. Two British soldiers were wounded in street shooting in the city.

The Government announced new security measures to 'keep Government machinery running in the main towns', including the enlargement of 'the fortress of Jerusalem'. It was also announced that British police would guard all Government offices employing both Jews and Arabs.

8 Jan.—Arabs fired on Jewish vehicles south of Haifa, killing two Jews. Arabs stopped two British constables near Beersheba and tried to steal their rifles. The constables fired and killed two Arabs. In Jerusalem where most shops were closed, there was further street shooting and two Jews were killed and a Pole was shot dead by Jews.

9 Jan.—An Arab force, estimated at 600 to 800 strong, attacked Jewish settlements in north-east Palestine from Syria. Bands of Arabs broke across the Syrian frontier and penetrated deeply, and others fired on the settlements from the Syrian village of Tel el Quadi. British armoured and parachute forces, with R.A.F. fighter support, aided the Jews in repelling the attack.

Street shooting continued in Haifa.

PANAMA. 23 Dec.—U.S. bases (*see U.S.A.*).

PERSIA. 22 Dec.—The Majlis confirmed Muhammad Hakimi in the Premiership by 54 votes to 53.

23 Dec.—Publication of pact with the U.S.A. (*see U.S.A.*).

28 Dec.—Muhammad Hakimi formed a Government: War, Gen. Yasdanpaneh; Interior, Gen. Aghevi; Economy, Dr Sajadi; Justice, Muhammed Sorouri; Communications, Mr Motamedi; Health, Dr Malek; Education, Dr Siasi; Finance, Abolghassme Nadjm.

30 Dec.—Qavam-es-Sultaneh, former Prime Minister, left the country.

7 Jan.—Muhammad Hakimi told the Majlis that 'friendship with the Soviet Union is indispensable for Persia, but we will not buy friendship at the cost of sacrifices'. His Government did not favour obtaining a loan from the International Bank which the former Prime Minister had proposed, but they would carry out Qavam-es-Sultaneh's seven-year plan. The Government received a vote of confidence.

PERU. 22 Dec.—The Government concluded an agreement with Great

Britain for the reciprocal grant of facilities in each other's territories for the operation of their scheduled air services.

**POLAND.** 20 *Dec.*—Twenty-three members of the staff of the Auschwitz concentration camp were sentenced to death and ten others to life imprisonment by the High Court of Cracow.

27 *Dec.*—Col. Lipinski, alleged to be the head of underground forces known as W.I.N., and Col. Marszewski, alleged leader of the (illegal) Nationalist Party, were sentenced to death on charges of espionage and treason and three others were sentenced to life imprisonment on similar charges. M. Marynowska, a former employee of the British Embassy, was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment (*see* III, p. 703).

**RUMANIA.** 30 *Dec.*—An announcement issued in the name of the King stated that King Michael, in view of the political, economic, and social changes which had occurred in Rumania, considered that the institution of monarchy no longer corresponded to the conditions of life of the State, and represented a serious obstacle to Rumania's development. He was consequently abdicating the throne and resigning all the prerogatives he had exercised in Rumania on his own behalf and on behalf of his successors. He left it to the Rumanian people to choose the form of the new State.

The Government signed a proclamation saying that the Rumanian people had taken its destiny into its own hands, and abolition of the monarchy had opened magnificent prospects to the people's democracy. An extraordinary session of the Parliament passed unanimously a law proclaiming Rumania a People's Republic, and providing that the State be directed by a State Council of five persons pending the election of a Constituent Assembly and a President, and abrogating Article 2 of the Constitution of 1886 which established the monarchy. The following were elected members of the State Council: Mihail Sadoveanu, the Speaker; Professor Konstantin Tarhon; Ion Nicure, the Deputy Speaker; Roman Stere; and Stefan Voitec, the Minister of Education.

31 *Dec.*—The State Council confirmed Dr Groza in the Premiership.

1 *Jan.*—The Minister of Defence, M. Bodnarash, ordered the pensioning off of some 160 army officers.

5 *Jan.*—Ex-King Michael (*see* *Switzerland*).

**SOUTH AFRICA.** 4 *Jan.*—It was confirmed that formal possession had been taken in December of the twin islands of Marion and Prince Edward, 1,200 miles off the coast, in accordance with the right granted by the British Government.

**SOUTH EAST ASIA.** 6 *Jan.*—Lord Killearn stated in Singapore that the International Emergency Food Council had decided to open up in a strictly limited way the European market to rice-exporting countries. Europe had long been a traditional market for a special type of rice, and it was felt that to promote a certain flow of rice in the old way would put new heart into rice producers in the East. The success or failure of the



experiment would be judged by the effect of the availability of rice for rice-eating peoples.

SPAIN. 9 Jan.—At Ocana, near Madrid, sixteen Socialist sympathizers who had awaited trial since their arrest in May 1946 were sentenced by a court martial to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to twenty-five years. One of the defendants, Eduardo Villegas, was charged with attempting to re-form the underground Socialist Party in conjunction with exiled leaders. His plea that they be tried by a civil court was rejected.

SWEDEN. 31 Dec.—Trade agreement (*see U.S.S.R.*).

SWITZERLAND. 5 Jan.—Ex-King Michael of Rumania arrived from Bucharest at Lausanne, where he was cheered by a large crowd.

TRIESTE FREE TERRITORY. 28 Dec.—Selecting Governor (*see Italy*).

4 Jan.—Communist demonstrations took place in the city and twenty-nine persons were arrested for the unauthorized wearing of military uniforms.

5 Jan.—Governorship (*see Italy*).

6 Jan.—In the Anglo-American zone a new order was issued providing for punishment up to life imprisonment for any person found guilty of organizing an armed force within that zone. It also provided for punishment up to six years' imprisonment for organizers of other military formations.

8 Jan.—The Communist-controlled *Sindicati Unici* called a general strike in protest against the arrest of demonstrators on 4 January. During the day some of those arrested were released, while the remainder were allowed bail, and at midnight the strike was called off.

TURKEY. 28 Dec.—The Grand National Assembly voted in favour of the Budget, which provided for a total expenditure of about £100 m. of which £48 m. would be on defence.

## UNITED NATIONS

### BALKANS COMMISSION

29 Dec.—Observers left to watch the fighting round Konitza. The commission later passed a resolution stating that 'even *de facto* recognition of [Markos's] government [in Greece] and any direct or indirect assistance given to an insurrectional movement against the government of a member of the United Nations would constitute a grave threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.'

31 Dec.—The Commission, in a report to the United Nations, said that the march of events might impel them to recommend the convocation of a special session of the General Assembly. They considered that

conditions were such that they were unable to reach a peaceful settlement of disputes. Three out of the four Governments directly interested in their work—Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Albania—were not co-operating, and two members of the committee, Russia and Poland, were absent.

6 Jan.—The Commission considered a Note from Albania rejecting their request to station a team on Albanian territory along the Greek border. The Albanian Government stated that the very existence of the Commission was proof that certain nations were attempting to use the United Nations to impose 'humiliating decisions' on the Balkan people and to 'provoke artificially a grave and acute conflict in the Balkans'. They considered the Commission 'illegal and non-existent' and would therefore bar it from Albania.

8 Jan.—It was learned that a team from the Commission had taken up a permanent station in Epirus, and were examining prisoners taken in the recent fighting around Konitza.

#### INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

5 Jan.—The Committee ('Little Assembly') held its first meeting and elected Dr Padilla Nervo (Mexico) Chairman, M. van Langenhove (Belgium) Vice-Chairman, and Mr Nasrollah Entezam (Persia) Rapporteur. No delegates attended from the U.S.S.R., Ukraine, White Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, or Yugoslavia. Mr Trygve Lie, Secretary General, welcomed the Committee as a means of expediting the work of the general Assembly. Mr W. Austin (U.S.A.) said his Government hoped that the missing members would soon join the Committee.

#### PALESTINE COMMISSION

30 Dec.—The Commission was completed as follows: Czechoslovakia, Dr Karel Lisicky; Bolivia, Dr Raul Diez de Medina; Denmark, Per Federspiel; Panama, Dr Eduardo Morgan; Philippines, Vicente J. Francisco.

9 Jan.—Dr Karel Lisicky (Czechoslovakia) was elected chairman.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL

6 Jan.—India requested the Council to call on Pakistan to desist from direct and indirect assistance in the raising of the forces which had invaded Kashmir from Pakistan tribal territories in a Note, which referred to pressure on Indian forces by some 19,000 raiders in the Kashmir valley area, and some 15,000 on the western and south-western borders. It stated that tribesmen and others, estimated to number 100,000, had collected in adjoining districts in the West Punjab, where they were trained by Pakistan officers, and fed, clothed, armed, equipped, and transported to Jammu and Kashmir with the help of Pakistan officials. In the circumstances, India, which by virtue of the accession of the State of Kashmir to the Dominion was responsible for its defence, found itself faced with an indefinite continuance of operations which were a drain upon its resources, and a constant threat to the peace of the sub-continent. Should the Security Council not be able to halt this

aggression against India, the Dominion would be compelled to take more effective military action by sending its army into Pakistan to cut off the raiders from access to Kashmir, and all sources of supplies and equipment. In fact India, in self-defence, reserved the right to do that at any time should the rapidly changing military situation make it necessary.

At the request of Pakistan, it was decided not to begin the hearing until 15 January unless Sir Zafrullah Khan arrived earlier. The Pakistan delegate said that his country was as anxious as India that Kashmir and other matters should be aired before the Security Council. M. van Langenhove (Belgium), the President, told the Council that he had telegraphed to the Governments of India and Pakistan asking them not to take any action in the meantime which might aggravate the situation.

U.S.A. 22 Dec.—The Secretary of Commerce announced that a mission would go to the U.S. zone of Germany on 30 December to search for iron and steel scrap to relieve the shortage in U.S. steel mills.

23 Dec.—The Government reported to the United Nations details of a pact with Persia signed on 6 October 1947, and valid until 20 March 1949. It provided for a mission which would 'enhance the efficiency of the Persian Army' by advice and assistance on organization, administrative principles, and training methods. Advice on tactical and strategical plans or operations against a foreign enemy were excluded. Members of the mission would assume neither command nor staff responsibility in the Persian Army. The Persian Government had the right to extend the agreement if they wished, and it could be terminated by either Government at any time on written notice if that Government considered it necessary due to domestic disturbances or foreign hostilities.

The State Department announced that all U.S. forces would be removed as soon as possible from the 14 bases still occupied by them in Panama outside the Canal Zone following the unanimous rejection by the Panamanian National Assembly of an agreement which would have allowed the U.S.A. to continue to lease 14 of the 134 military bases occupied during the war.

President Truman signed the Appropriation Bill for the Emergency Aid Programme providing \$522 m. of the \$597 m. asked for for France, Italy, and Austria, as well as \$18 m. for China.

The International Emergency Food Council allocated 24,500 tons of rice to Britain as a temporary exception to its rule against rice shipments to Europe, and in response to requests for small quantities of rice for special purposes.

30 Dec.—Speaking in St Louis, Senator Taft expressed doubt that the Marshall plan would really do the good in Europe which was claimed, and asserted that the U.S.A.'s surplus of exports was the most important cause of its high prices to-day.

The State Department issued a statement, describing the setting up of a 'rebel' Government in Greece as a 'transparent device'. If other countries were to recognize the group this step would have serious

implications and would be clearly contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

It was officially denied that discussions were going on in London about the relief or reinforcement of British troops in Greece by U.S. troops. The U.S. mission in Greece was preparing new estimates for expenditure not covered in the European recovery programme.

4 Jan.—It was discovered by chance that 26 cases labelled 'used machinery' which were being loaded on to a steamship at Jersey City for shipment to Tel Aviv, contained instead 65,000 lb. of T.N.T. in 11-lb. tins marked 'U.S.A. Corps of Engineers'.

6 Jan.—The State Department confirmed that the U.S. mission in Greece had been authorized to divert \$15 m. in addition to the \$9 m. previously diverted from funds assigned for economic reconstruction to military uses. It was learned that two transports carrying about 1,000 U.S. marines, with tanks, field guns, trucks, jeeps, and flame-throwers, had left for the Mediterranean in accordance with the announcement that the complement of marines for ships in the Mediterranean would be made up to full strength.

Seal protection (*see Canada*).

7 Jan.—President Truman, speaking to a joint session of Congress, outlined a social programme which he said could 'lift the standard of living to nearly double that of ten years ago'. To achieve 'a glorious future' it would be necessary: to take 'corrective action' to secure 'the essential human rights of our citizens' by the federal and by state and local governments; to develop the social security legislation, especially unemployment, compensation, and old age pensions; a national health programme based on federal sickness insurance; federal help to equalize the educational resources of the states; and a new cabinet office to unify these forms of social security; to extend and strengthen rent controls; to conserve 'the bounty of our fields, the wealth of our mines and forests, and the energy of our waters by making an accurate survey of our minerals, by acquiring stockpiles of scarce materials, by further erosion control and the reclaiming and watering of millions of acres of arid land, which will provide new opportunities for veterans and others, particularly in the west'; to build more 'multiple-purpose dams on our great rivers', on the example of the Tennessee Valley Authority, whose power would be publicly owned; to raise the average income of farmers by the federal protection of prices, by crop insurance, more co-operative societies, more rural electrification, and more help on the soil conservation; to give to the Federal Government more funds to enforce the present anti-Trust Laws, on the theory that 'competition is seriously limited to-day in many industries by the concentration of economic power and other elements of monopoly'; to introduce a minimum wage of not less than 75 cents an hour (the existing minimum was 40 cents).

Dealing with foreign policy, he made the following points: The U.S.A. was giving, and would continue to give, 'full support to the United Nations'. It was vital to the security of the nation to have as soon as possible a universal military training law. The U.S.A. had special

responsibilities in Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea, and would press for a peace settlement for each of them. It was a duty of the U.S.A. that would 'add to the strength and energy of this nation' to pass a law 'at once' allowing the entry of 'many thousands of displaced persons still living in camps overseas'. The reciprocal trade agreements act, which made possible the greatest reduction of world's tariffs in history, must be extended; this was 'of extreme importance'.

He urged Congress to act promptly to authorize support for the European recovery programme for the period from 1 April 1948 to 13 June 1952, with the initial amount for the first fifteen months of 6·8 billion dollars. 'This programme', he declared, 'leads to peace—not to war.'

He said that the major problem of Congress in 1948 was to defeat inflation, which 'is undermining the living standards of millions' who find food costing too much, housing at 'fantastic price levels putting schools and hospitals in financial distress'. Government spending must be held 'to the lowest safe levels', but 'Government revenues must not be reduced'. What was needed was to maintain the total revenue yet to cure the inequality of tax burdens by raising the exemption of the low-income group. This would reduce the Federal revenue by 3·2 billion dollars, a deficit that could be fairly made up by increasing the tax on corporate profits to the amount.

The State Department issued a detailed analysis of the Paris report and the Administration's proposals. The introduction stated that although the objective of economic recovery was kept to the forefront in making the estimates of production and the requirement probabilities of the participating countries, another factor, that of the scarcity of basic commodities and resources in the U.S.A. and the rest of the world, exercised a decisive influence on the estimates of the amounts which could be made available during the period. The analysis was largely an account of these scarcities and of the attempts to lessen their impact on the recovery programme. The report stated: 'It was assumed that the American people regard the programme as designed to reactivate one of the most important economic areas in the world as worthy of some short-term sacrifices, chiefly in terms of immediate goods and services. If the American people wholeheartedly accept a programme of assistance adequate as to the amounts and to the time required to enable the European peoples to regain their economic independence, some retardation in our rising standards of living can be expected. It was also recognized in the estimates of the resources available for European recovery that if the American people join in working for the success of such programme almost miraculous results can be expected.'

It was proposed that the following allocations of grain, coal, steel, machinery, and petroleum be made to European countries:

Britain.—Grain, 1,305,000 tons; coal, nil; steel, 1,646,000 tons; machinery to the value of \$292,800,000; petroleum, 24 m. tons.

France.—Grain, 1,175,000 tons; coal, 27,520,000 tons; steel, 999,000 tons; machinery worth \$325,900,000; petroleum, 22,636,000 tons.

Italy.—Grain, 5,020,000 tons; coal 12,937,000 tons; steel, 698,000 tons; machinery worth \$16,800,000; petroleum, 11,107,000 tons.

Belgium.—Grain, 1,411,000 tons; coal, 2,685,000 tons; steel, 1,121,000 tons; machinery worth \$41,500,000; petroleum, 4,754,000 tons.

Sweden.—Grain, 100,000 tons; coal, nil; steel, 873,000 tons; machinery worth \$44,200,000; petroleum, 10,206,000 tons.

Austria.—Grain, 1,810,000 tons; machinery worth \$49,800,000; coal, steel, and petroleum, nil.

Denmark.—Grain, 236,000 tons; coal, 1,208,000 tons; steel, 530,000 tons; machinery worth \$22,600,000; petroleum, 4,343,000 tons.

Switzerland.—Grain, 435,000 tons; coal, 447,000 tons; steel, 701,000 tons; machinery worth \$9 million; petroleum, 1,635,000 tons.

Norway.—Grain, 305,000 tons; steel, 868,000 tons; petroleum, 2,521,000 tons; coal and machinery, nil.

Eire.—Coal, 1,812,000 tons; machinery worth \$6,900,000 petroleum, 1,668,000 tons; grain and steel, nil.

Germany would be the biggest recipient of U.S. bread grain under the scheme and the only country to be allocated railway wagons. The combined British and U.S. zones would also be the only territory to receive nitrogen fertilizer from the U.S.A.

8 Jan.—Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the European recovery programme, Mr Marshall said that the world situation was critical in the extreme; the whole world hung in the balance and 'depends on what we do'. He declared: 'It is often said we won victory but we have not won peace. That does not go far enough. In many places there is more fighting now than there was during the war. There is widespread instability. There are concerted efforts to change the whole face of Europe as we know it, contrary to the interests of free mankind and free civilization. This is a complex and difficult programme. I know of the domestic difficulties it faces. But we are the strongest nation in the world to-day—certainly economically, and in most other respects too. If we do it, I know it will succeed. If we decide that the U.S.A. is unable or unwilling effectively to assist in the reconstruction of western Europe, we must accept the consequences of its collapse into a dictatorship of police States.'

He said he did not consider there was any danger of the plan's promoting a permanent belief in European nations that the U.S.A. would always be there as their 'foster father', and went on: 'The contrary is really the truth. Already they are getting together and making combined, intelligent, and aggressive efforts to help themselves. This is not merely a material programme—even more important is its spiritual uplift. As far as western Europe is concerned, we hope this will take about fifteen months.' He declared that already the very idea of the programme had been a stimulus, and pointed to French and Italian steps towards monetary stability, Benelux, the Franco-Italian Customs union negotiations, and the increases in British coal production.

He described his programme as 'the most important aspect of our foreign policy at the present time', and said he had asked Mr Truman not to put the administration under the State Department. On the other



hand, he insisted that the State Department should have full direction and control over the foreign policy aspects of the plan. As one of these aspects, he cited 'the recent efforts—which might be repeated—to produce bloodshed and bring down Governments in France and Italy.' Another aspect, he said, was the part Latin American countries would play in the programme. They would get a 'very great lift' amounting to perhaps \$250 m. in the first fifteen months from cash the U.S.A. proposed to make available for purchases by European countries.

He declared: 'Either undertake to meet the requirements of the problem or don't undertake it at all. An inadequate programme would involve wastage of our resources, with an ineffective result. This unprecedented endeavour of the new world to help the old is neither sure nor easy. It is a calculated risk. All we can say is that it provides the means for success and, if we maintain the will for success, I believe that success will be achieved.' Aid must be started by 1 April at the latest, otherwise there would be 'serious deterioration in some of the basic conditions on which the whole project is based'. The \$6,800 m. American contribution for the first fifteen months was an absolute minimum and put the total cost over the four-and-a-quarter-year period at between \$15,100 m. and \$17,800 m. If the plan either did not get through Congress or failed, 'our national security will be threatened and we shall, in effect, live in an armed camp.'

He rejected Republican proposals for a new agency of foreign policy, separated from the State Department, to administer the programme, declaring: 'There cannot be two Secretaries of State. The responsibility of the President in foreign policy must be paramount.'

He pointed to the 'avowed determination of the Soviet Union and the Communist party to sabotage the programme at every turn', and admitted that this would make its success more difficult. He continued:

'So long as hunger, poverty, desperation, and resulting chaos threaten 270 million people in western Europe there will be steadily developing social unease and political confusion on every side. The vacuum created will be filled by the forces of which wars are made. Left to their own resources there will be no escape from economic distress so intense, social discontents so violent, and political confusion so widespread, that the historic base of western civilization, of which we are by belief and inheritance an integral part, will take on a new form in the image of the tyranny that we fought to destroy in Germany. The problem of Europe's economic recovery would exist even though it were not complicated by the ideological struggle in Europe between those who want to live as free men and those small groups who aspire to dominate by the method of police states. The solution would be much easier, of course, if all the nations of Europe were co-operating, but they are not. Far from co-operating, the Soviet Union and the Communist parties have proclaimed their determined opposition to the plan for economic recovery. Economic distress is to be employed to further political ends. Assistance of the magnitude proposed is required to take both this nation and Europe out of the blind alley of mere continuing relief.'

Admitting that the over-all cost of the programme was not at present

'capable of precise determination', Mr Marshall warned Congress against any attempts to tie distasteful political or economic conditions to the aid, and went on: 'We are dealing with democratic Governments. As such, they are responsive, like our own, to the peoples of their own countries and we would not have it otherwise. We cannot expect any democratic government to take on itself obligations or accept conditions which run counter to the basic national sentiment of its people. This programme calls for free co-operation among the nations, mutually respecting one another's sincerity of purpose in a common endeavour; co-operation which, we hope, will long outlive the period of American assistance.' He pointed to the pledges the sixteen nations had already made in Paris, and added, 'When our programme is initiated we may expect them to reaffirm as an organic part of that programme their multilateral agreements.'

Pointing out that the \$6,800 m. proposed for the first fifteen months was less than one month of the cost of the war, he said, 'The world, continuing an uneasy half-peace, will create demands for constantly mounting expenditures for defence. This programme should be viewed as an investment in peace. In those terms the cost is low.' He added that countries in the plan such as Sweden, Switzerland, and Iceland should be regarded as 'co-operators' rather than 'beneficiaries' though they would undoubtedly profit considerably from the programme and receive some goods from the U.S.A.

A \$300 m. credit for Canada (*see Canada*).

Statement by Gen. Livesey (*see Greece*).

9 Jan.—The police discovered and seized some fifty-seven tons of explosives on a farm and in a garage at Ashbury Park, New Jersey; eight persons were arrested. Two trucks known to contain explosives escaped the police.

U.S.S.R. 22 Dec.—The Government sent a Note to France protesting against the refusal of the French authorities to allow a party of Armenians to return to the U.S.S.R.

31 Dec.—M. Molotov's analysis of the failure of the Council of Foreign Ministers appeared in *Izvestia* and *Pravda*. He said the London talks had not been fruitless, for, chiefly through Russian efforts, progress had been made in co-ordinating the attitudes of the four Governments on procedure for preparing the peace treaty with Germany. It was not finally dealt with because the Americans disrupted the entire work of the conference. What mattered was not certain trifles which had been referred to in recent speeches, but that agreement had not been reached on two basic issues—the peace treaty and the re-establishment of Germany's unity. The Yalta and Potsdam agreements supplied a solid basis for solving both these problems. If the British and U.S. Governments and not only the Russian stuck to these decisions, general agreement on the German issue would be achieved in spite of existing differences. The Soviet Government had always said that it would not depart from Yalta and Potsdam.

It was important not only for Germany but for all Europe that there

should be a peace settlement. In London the Soviet delegation had insisted that a start on a treaty should be postponed no longer. This was the main task of the Council of Foreign Ministers—in the West and in the East. It was perfectly obvious the time had come to focus attention on a settlement for Germany and for Japan. Last year the U.S. Government believed it necessary to begin preparing a treaty with Germany, but now it was the U.S.A. which was offering the most stubborn resistance and Britain and France were treading the same road.

There was also the question of a German Government and the re-establishment of Germany's unity. No one at the conference openly opposed Germany's unity, but the U.S., British, and French representatives reduced this task merely to making agreements among the occupying Powers for eliminating zonal barriers to help the movement of goods, while neglecting the share the German people should have in re-establishing the unity of the German State. He declared: 'It appeared that this was rather a matter of convenience for foreign export companies in selling their goods in Germany than of the re-establishment of the unity of the German State.'

The Soviet proposal for a central German Government in accordance with Potsdam was rejected. The Soviet proposal for creating central German departments for finance, transport, communications, foreign trade, and industry, agriculture, and food was rejected. The Soviet proposal for a German advisory council of representatives of the *Länder* democratic parties, free trade unions, and other important anti-Nazi organizations was rejected.

The attitude of the western Powers made all progress in re-establishing Germany's unity impossible. Their attitude indicated a policy aimed at Germany's disintegration rather than unity, a policy of separating the western zones from the rest of Germany, which had already resulted in the splitting of Germany. This policy found its expression in the Anglo-Franco-American proposal that 'all power should be vested in the *Länder*,' with the exception of certain secondary functions. Its result would be that Germany's democratic forces would not be able to unite properly to defend the just national interests of their people. It was dictated by the fear that Germany would re-establish herself as an effective competitor in the world market, in which the U.S. monopolies and their affiliations in Europe were seeking to dictate their will.

The fusion of the Anglo-American zones had made it easier to carry out this policy, since the two zones were virtually not controlled by the four Powers but were subordinated to Anglo-American administration. The Soviet Union's unfavourable attitude towards federalization prevented the extension of this policy to the whole of Germany. However, the Anglo-American authorities did not hesitate to split Germany for the sole purpose of clearing the field for their own policy, even though only in the western zones. The reason for the fusion was first given as economic; now it was no longer concealed that there were political purposes as well. Preparations were being made for incorporating the French zone. M. Molotov went on: 'It is now known that there exists the intention to make Germany, or at least western Germany, the ob-

jective of a definite U.S. plan in Europe. Germany is promised thousands of millions of U.S. dollars, allegedly for her economic rehabilitation, food supply, and the like. Germany's affairs are being discussed and settled by U.S. senators and U.S. business men of every description who are lording it in the western zones and helping U.S. monopolies to penetrate ever deeper into the industry and banks in western Germany.'

In the western zones the Germans were not being consulted about anything that was being done; their industry was dragging out a miserable existence, and land reform had not been carried out. He continued:

'The economic dependence of western Germany on foreign capital will grow still more. It will not be difficult to deal with an economically weakened western Germany at the discretion of U.S. creditors especially in the absence of a central German Government. The U.S. plan includes a number of European States whose rehabilitation is made dependent on certain economic and political terms which the U.S.A. dictates to these States as well. The development in the Anglo-American zones of such industries as metallurgy and coal-mining creates the prerequisites for exploiting western Germany as a strategic base for the adventurist aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism.

'We are told that either the proposed U.S. plan for Germany must be carried out, or even the "paper agreements of the peace treaties" will not be concluded. Such frankness is useful for clarifying the present situation. It follows from this that the U.S. conditions for restoring complete peace in Europe, as well as the re-establishment of the unity of the German State, without which the peace treaty with Germany cannot be concluded, depend upon accepting the U.S. plan for Germany and Europe.

'Either accept this anti-democratic plan unreservedly, as dictated by U.S. expansionists, or there will be no agreements concerning the peace treaties—that is, the restoration of peace in Europe will not be completed. This policy of dictation could not but encounter a rebuff from the Soviet Union. This policy resulted in the failure of the London conference.'

Attempts had been made to make Russia responsible for the failure, but nothing came of them. Responsibility rested with the leading quarters of the U.S.A., and again both Mr Bevin and M. Bidault had followed Mr Marshall.

Moscow radio stated that a protocol had been signed with Sweden determining the mutual deliveries of commodities for 1948. The U.S.S.R. would deliver grain, manganese, chromium ore, and asbestos. Sweden would supply high-quality steel, ball- and roller-bearings, wolfram and molybdenum wire, and coke.

4 Jan.—*Japanese Peace Treaty*. A Note to China was published rejecting a compromise proposal put forward by China that all the members of the Far Eastern Commission should take part in the conference but that the Commission's present voting rules should apply. (Sec. iii, 731.) The Note reiterated that the first work on the treaty should be done by the four Powers in whose name the terms for the

capitulation of Japan were signed, and whose special interests in the problems of Japan after the war were recognized by the December Agreement of 1945 in Moscow. It said the Far Eastern Commission was not empowered to deal with territorial problems which constituted one of the important integral parts of the future peace settlement for Japan.

5 Jan.—Diplomatic agreement (*see Bulgaria*).

7 Jan.—Details of trade agreement (*see Great Britain*).

8 Jan.—*Japanese Peace Treaty*. The Government sent a Note to Britain in reply to the British Note of 12 December maintaining their opinion that the Council of Foreign Ministers should begin preparing the treaty. They stated that they could not agree that the Council was an inappropriate machine for the Far East, and that they believed that the governments of the British Dominions and other countries would be able to join in the discussions in committees as it was proposed they should join in the German treaty-making.

YUGOSLAVIA. 26 Dec.—Rebel broadcasts retransmitted (*see Greece*).

8 Jan.—Marshal Tito submitted to the Assembly a proposal for the 'reorganization of the Federal apparatus and of the State Administration to meet the needs of further economic reconstruction'. The proposal was adopted unanimously and the following new Ministers were appointed: Heavy Industry, M. Leskovsek; Light Industry, M. Hebrang; Agriculture, M. Stambolitch; Forestry, Dr Cubrilovitch; Trade and Supply, Dr Blasevicema; Marine, M. Kristulovitch; Labour, M. Arsov; Without Portfolio, Dr Gregoritch; Chairman of the Federal Planning Commission, M. Kidritch.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Jan. 17 Pan-American Union, Ninth Congress of American States,  
Bogota.
- Feb. - F.A.O. Middle East Conference, Cairo.
- „ 2 Economic and Social Council, Lake Success.
- „ 4 General Election in Eire.
- „ 4 Ceylon to attain Dominion status.
- „ 15 General Election in Paraguay.
- „ 19 U.N. Maritime Conference, Geneva.
- Mar. 7 General Election in Italy.
- „ 23 U.N. Conference on Freedom of Information, Geneva.
- May 15 Termination of British Mandate for Palestine.
- „ 17 Conference of International Non-Governmental Organiza-  
tions, Geneva.
- June - U.N. Trusteeship Council, Lake Success.
- „ - World Power Conference, Stockholm.
- „ 1 I.C.A.O. Conference, Geneva.
- „ 17 I.L.O. Conference, San Francisco.
- July 12 Economic and Social Council, Geneva.
- Aug. 1 Withdrawal of British troops from Palestine to be completed.
- Oct. 1 Arab and Jewish States in Palestine to become independent.